

The National Whig
MONDAY EVENING, JUNE 7, 1847.

FOR PRESIDENT, IN
1848,
MAJOR GENERAL
ZACHARY TAYLOR,
OF LOUISIANA,
THE HERO
OF
PALO ALTO, RESACA DE LA PALMA,
MONTEREY,
And Buena Vista.
Subject to the decision of the Whig National
Convention.

The Daily National Whig.
Is published in the City of Washington, every day, at 3 o'clock, P. M.—Sundays excepted—and served to subscribers in the City, at the Navy Yard, in Georgetown, in Alexandria, and in Baltimore the same evening, for 6 cents a week, payable to the Sole Agent of the Whig, G. L. Gilchrist, Esq., or his order. It is also mailed to any part of the United States for \$4 per annum, or \$2 for six months, payable in advance. Advertisements of ten lines or less inserted one time for 50 cents, two times for 75 cents, three times for \$1, one week for \$1 75, two weeks for \$2 75, one month \$4, two months \$7, three months \$10, six months \$16, one year \$30—payable always in advance.

THE NATIONAL WHIG is what its name indicates. It speaks the sentiments of the Whig party of the Union on every question of public policy. It advocates the election to the Presidency of ZACHARY TAYLOR, subject to the decision of a Whig National Convention. It makes war to the knife upon all the measures and acts of the Administration deemed to be adverse to the interests of the country, and exposes without fear or favor the corruptions of the party in power. Its columns are open to every man in the country, for the discussion of political or any other questions.

In addition to politics, a large space in the National Whig will be devoted to publications upon Agriculture, Mechanics, and other useful arts, Science in general, Law, Medicine, Statistics, &c. Choice specimens of American and Foreign Literature, will also be given, including Reviews, &c. A weekly list of the Patents issued by the Patent Office will likewise be published—the whole forming a complete family newspaper.

THE WEEKLY NATIONAL WHIG.
One of the largest newspapers in the United States, is made up from the columns of the Daily National Whig, and is published every Saturday for the low price of two dollars per annum, payable in advance. A double sheet of eight pages will be given whenever the press of matter shall justify it.

The Memoirs of General Taylor, written expressly for the National Whig, are in course of publication. They commenced with the second number, a large number of copies of which have been printed to supply calls for back numbers.

CHARLES W. FENTON,
Proprietor of National Whig.
Washington, June 3, 1847.

P. S. All daily, weekly and semi-weekly papers in the United States are requested to insert this advertisement once a week for six months, noting the price for publishing the same at the bottom of the advertisement, and send the paper containing it to the National Whig Office, and the amount will be duly remitted. Our Editorial brethren are also requested to notice the National Whig in their reading columns.

On Saturday, an advertisement, signed by a Mr. Higdon, reflecting on Mr. David C. Read and Mr. Solomon Butt, inadvertently crept into the National Whig, in which it never should have been inserted, if it had been carefully examined. The advertiser is requested to call at the office, and his money will be returned to him.

The annual election for members of the city councils commenced this morning and will end this evening. There is some excitement in some of the wards upon local questions. The Whigs, however, will retain their usual majority.

In a day or two at farthest we shall be looking for our Lapland Rein Deer Express from New Orleans with news of another battle at the Rio Pico.

The President and his family returned from Chapel Hill University on Saturday evening last. Mr. Secretary Marcy has gone on a visit to his father in Greene county, Virginia.

James O. Law, late Mayor of Baltimore died yesterday morning of ship fever.

The election for the Judiciary of New York takes place to-day.

Mr. Carries, of Baltimore, has in his store for sale one of the identical chairs in which Louis XVI. sat, and which formed a part of his royal furniture.

The Legislature of New Hampshire met on the 2nd instant and chose H. Hubbard President of the Senate, and M. Morris Speaker of the House—both Democrats.

The barque General Harrison with food for the starving Irish from this District arrived at Cork on the 2d ultimo.

A meeting is to be held in Baltimore to-morrow afternoon to consider the Pittsburg and Baltimore Railroad project. The citizens of Baltimore appear disposed to force the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company to join the Pittsburg Company to carry the line to the latter place.

Governor Williams, of New Hampshire, goes in strong for the Wilnot proviso as the grand test of Democracy, and the war with Mexico a another test.

The scaffolding of a barn near Williamsport, Md. gave way a day or two ago and sent twelve persons to the ground a distance of 30 feet. Nobody killed.

We are full of war matter to day.

Washington Union.
If you are full of 'war matter,' perhaps you had better be off for Mexico. But the great fear is that the 'war matter' would 'ooze out of your fingers' ends' at sight of the enemy.

Every laurel that is shorn from Gen. Taylor's brow by Mr. Polk, would disgrace his administration. *Tory Nashville Union.*
Not at all. The administration is already so low that no act it can do would disgrace it.

General Patterson has arrived in Philadelphia.

A great hail storm destroyed whole fields of grain in York county, Pa., on the 3d.

The two new regiments were at Cincinnati on the 22d ready for starting to the seat of war.

WASHINGTON AS IT IS. June, 1847. PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE. NO. 1.

Starting from the great North-western gate of the Capitol Square, which is the Eastern terminus of Pennsylvania Avenue proper, you will find an open space on your left in the form of the letter V, with Maryland avenue for one of its sides. This space extends from the Capitol Square to 3rd street West and is a common for cattle grazing. A portion of it, between 3d street and the Tiber is enclosed with an ordinary board fence, by a private individual for the product of the soil. In the original plan of the city, this space was intended for a botanical garden, but alas! for the science of the American Congress, it has not yet been able to get its consent to cultivate the plants of God's earth. It would be unconstitutional to devote the people's money to the studies of Linnaeus and Jussieu! There is a small grove of honey locusts on the margin of this would-be-garden near the Capitol Square, and a row of them and of elms on the South side of Pennsylvania avenue from 1st street to 2d. On the North side or right hand, going West, are eleven brick houses and four frames, occupying this face of the square. One of them is the elegant private residence of John Purdy, Esq., entirely new and is three stories in height. It is finished in fine style. At the corner of 2d street and Pennsylvania avenue, stands Ulysses Ward's large five story building in which the "NATIONAL WHIG" is printed. It was built expressly for a printing office—is 23 feet front, 95 feet deep, and has 85 doors and windows in it. The "Weekly Columbian Fountain" is printed in this building. On this square are two groceries, one millinery, and other small fancy shops. Skirting the pavement is a fine row of elms extending from the Capitol to 3d street.

In the centre of 2d street west stands a fine, brick arch bridge thrown across the little stream called the Tiber or Goose creek. Some few years ago it was carried away by a heavy freshet. It is now impregnable to water. Its width from North to South is across the whole avenue. The arch itself does not exceed 50 feet span. The embouchure and debouchure of the Tiber at this bridge are fortified by good substantial walls, and the path ways are protected by brick parapets.

Passing this bridge—which, though not equal to the bridge of Alcantara, is equally useful to Washington—you find the building of the Baltimore and Washington Railroad Depot on the right. The ticket office is kept in it and the cars come up within a few feet of the street, under an extensive shed built for the purpose. Great complaints are made against the location of the Depot at this point, and the question of procuring its removal to the outskirts of the city, has been, and continues to be agitated. It is now entering into the Council elections.

On the south side of Pennsylvania avenue, between 2d and 3d streets is the enclosed square spoken above. A row of elms hedge the pavement on this side.

Proceeding westward from the Depot to 3d street, there are eleven brick houses from two to four stories. In them are two groceries, two refectories of Rupp and Collins, a sugar store, a coffee house, Adams' & Co.'s Gu-ahead Express office, Dr. Schwartz's excellent and extensive drug store, and a lottery office. The whole space on this side of the square is built up except two lots. Mrs. Brawner's celebrated boarding house is found about half way of the square. At the corner of 3d street and Pennsylvania avenue stands Jones' building, facing three streets, the avenue, 3d street, and North B street. It is five stories high with a fine basement, mortar cast, and is known of yore as the St. Charles Hotel, though not now occupied. A better house cannot be found in the city for a Hotel on the plan of the Globe Hotel in New York. At present the brave and gallant Captain Dan Drake Henrie has his quarters in this building beating up recruits for Mexico. The upper parts of the building on this square are occupied chiefly by the families of the proprietors of the stores.

(To be continued.)

Mr. Benton has written a letter to his friends in Howard County, Mo., who nominated him last winter for President, to say to them, in substance, that they did not know what they were about when they committed so silly an act—that the next Democratic president must come from the North, or the Democratic would be at an end—that Mr. Calhoun is a traitor to democracy and an enemy to the country—that Mr. Polk does wisely in not looking to a re-election (hear that, Mr. Polk!)—that he was serving out his last senatorial term—and that every good democrat must go for Silas Wright for the next president. All right and proper Monsieur Benton—but let us tell you that you may call till doomsday upon the Democracy to go for Mr. Wright. They will not come. Nine-tenths of them and all the Whigs of the country are bound for Monterey to bring Old Zach to the United States to make him their president, and not all the Bentons since the days of Adam can prevent it. Can they, People of the United States? Hear you the shout, Monsieur Benton? That No will haunt you to your tomb.

Mr. Benton, in his last speech at St. Louis, claims credit for the Senate as a conservative body because it prevented war with Great Britain for 54 40, and rejected the treaty of annexation. He forgot, says Prentice, another good deed of the Senate. It rejected the Lieut. General bill.

MORE PROOF THAT THE ADMINISTRATION SEEKS THE SUBJUGATION OF ENTIRE MEXICO.

Some days ago, we penned a series of articles for the purpose of showing that the administration designed to throw the question of the subjugation of ENTIRE MEXICO into the next Presidential election, and intended to take the field in favor of that policy. Our proof, it will be remembered, was drawn from the Democratic Review for May, from the givings out of sundry daily journals known to be in the confidence of the government and from the acts of the government itself.

The Democratic Review for the present month speaks out more boldly upon this important subject, and sustains us to the full in the position we took in the articles alluded to.

"That, there is a party," says this organ of the administration on all great political questions, "and a strong and growing one, which is for retaining 'the whole of the conquered territory; and that if 'the war continues, a party may spring up in favor 'of SUBJUGATING THE WHOLE OF MEXICO, can hardly be called in question."

Now every man who knows any thing of the tactics and tricks of the administration, knows, that, the Party in Power is in favor of retaining not only all the conquered territory but of subjugating and occupying entire Mexico. That we are justified in coming to this conclusion, we quote still further from the Review. "But the administration is straining every 'nerve to oppose it (the party of conquest). There 'is, nevertheless, danger in delay. A moving party 'in a republic is always a growing one, and is sure 'to acquire, in the end, a momentum sufficient 'to overcome the inertia of a government. The administration seems to feel this.' Every intelligent man will readily understand the drift of the language here quoted. He will see in it a foregone conclusion on the part of the administration. It has plunged the country into a foreign war for political purposes, solely, and it is necessary for it to disavow every and any consequence leading to the achievement of those purposes—knowing all the while that they will come to pass—in order to ward off public suspicion. It pretends to oppose the party of conquest, but does all it can, in the same breath, to encourage the increase of that party. It preaches beforehand its readiness to yield to what it may please to consider the moving party. It professes its willingness to have its inertia overcome by this party of conquest, of which itself is the sole author and fomenter. There is no such strong and growing party—such as the editor of the Review speaks of,—out of and superior to the administration. If the vote upon the question could be taken tomorrow, the country would declare by an overwhelming majority against the dismemberment of Mexico, by the United States, in any and every shape. But the country is in the hands of a wicked and unscrupulous Executive, and there is no predicting to what a pitch he may not be able to excite the public mind upon the Mexican question in the course of the next few months.

The Review goes on to state that the Administration is alarmed at the progress of the party of conquest, of which it fears it will be compelled to become the victim and is anxious to stem the torrent. But now, good reader, do you suppose, it is proposed to effect this pretended object? By the proposition of terms of peace that are an ignominious surrender of all the previous pretensions of the Administration. 1. No cession of territory will be claimed as a forfeit, but only by way of purchase to be paid for in actual money. 2. No expenses of the war will be claimed, and that which Mexico owes our citizens will be paid by the United States. 3. We will be content with being permitted to buy Upper California and New Mexico, and will not ask the right of way across Tehuantepec. Can any man be deceived by this new and sudden movement on the part of the Administration? Surely not. The veil is too thin to hide the real purposes of the government. The most careless observer can see through it. We all know that Mexico will be even more loth to sign a treaty of peace upon such easy terms than upon harder ones. She will argue very justly, that, if the United States are content with such moderate terms, after defeating her at every point and occupying, as it were, her capital city, a prolongation of the war will bring them to yield her all she demanded, even before the breaking out of hostilities. Her consent, therefore, to the new propositions, may be regarded as entirely out of the question, and may be properly left out as an element in the discussion of the subject before us. We are of opinion that the Administration regards it in this light. But while a refusal (considered as certain) by Mexico to accede to the new terms would place her in the wrong, in a very great degree, it is evident, that the event would tend to relieve the Administration, in a large measure, from the odium and blame attending unsuccessful negotiations with the enemy, and enable it to throw itself at the head of the party of conquest, of which it is the creator, and which the stubbornness of Mexico will help to form and increase.

We are therefore prepared to see the Administration suddenly change its tone, the moment it is ascertained that Mr. Trist's mission has failed of its object, and which, in any event, we believe he will take care, shall fail. We are prepared to see it announce to the country the new issue of the subjugation of entire Mexico in the van of which the Administration will place itself. A very brief time will either verify or falsify our views and predictions. If it shall turn out that we have mistaken the objects of the Administration, we shall promptly confess our error; but if on the contrary, events shall take place, and as we are fully persuaded they will take place, and as we have endeavored to foreshadow in these hasty remarks, we shall then call upon the country to meet the crisis as becomes it, and to banish with a voice of thunder, from power, the party that now seeks to imbue the minds of the people with the cursed spirit of conquest. We shall call upon it to leave the Mexican question in the hands of the law-making power, whence the President originally dragged it for the worst of political purposes—either to make himself President another term, or some one else of his party.

The accomplished Washington correspondent of the New York Journal of Commerce thinks that there is no prospect of peace with Mexico.

Mr. Polk told the Petersburgians that he was the more gratified at their reception of him because it was without distinction of party. Wonder whether he will be equally gratified, when he will be told to go home to Tennessee in 1848, without distinction of party?

Mr. Webster left New York on the 5th inst. for Marshfield. His health is entirely recovered.

And so the people really begin to talk very determinedly about making old Rough and Ready Chief Magistrate of the nation? Well, says a letter writer from Buena Vista, in Great Britain brave soldiers are made Peers of the Realm for infinitely more insignificant victories than he has achieved; but as we only have pistols to support our bridges and wharves, we can't make him a peer, but in lieu thereof will give him 'the best we've got in the shop,' and make him President of the United States.

Col. Hay's Texas Regiment left San Antonio on the 14th ultimo direct for Gen. Taylor's Heal Quarters.

When old Zach bade the Mississippi Regiment a final adieu, he shed tears like a father parting with a favorite child. The old war-worn soldier, although he is as unyielding as man can be, has a heart worthy of his fame and services, and he cannot conceal his real feelings.

At a recent bout in Tennessee between the two candidates for Governor, A. V. Brown, d. said Mr. Polk made General Taylor. 'Made General Taylor!'—shouted N. S. Brown, ex. 'Why Mr. Polk never made any body in his life!' The hit was palpable and drew forth roars of applause.

The Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad will soon be under way—the city of Nashville having subscribed half a million to the stock of it.

There were, on the 29th of May, 6 spots on the disc of the sun, varying from 5,000 to 15,000 feet in diameter.

We have just religion enough to make us hate, but not enough to make us love one another.

Mr. Jimenez, the editor of the Mexican Government Gazette, endeavors to excuse Santa Ana's defeat by Scott by throwing the blame on the cavalry who were posted at the head of the gorge, by which our troops gained the rear of the Mexicans, but who did not defend it. He then exclaims, that, men are not gods! Oh, Gemini!

Two colored men stabbed each other in New Orleans on the 28th ult. The whites set the example. Why may not the negroes follow it?

The Guernsey Times, Ohio, will please acknowledge that the song of "The Gallant Taylor," which is republished in its number of the 4th inst., was copied from the National Whig, for which it was written.

WEEKLY NATIONAL WHIG.—We have received No. 2 of this paper, says the Fairfax, Va., News. It is a spicy exponent of the principles of the Whig party, and goes for old "Rough and Ready" against the field. Right my man; Taylor is the chap to Polk the Mexican war party out of office, and send them home to enjoy *otium cum dignitate*, or anything else you please.

The Mexican women, says Capt. Hughes, are rather under what we regard the medium size, slight in figure, well formed and graceful; and while few are beautiful, many of them while young are good looking and agreeable. Their hands and feet are small, with well turned anoles. They have generally white teeth, good mouths, magnificent black eyes, and glossy black hair, in the dressing of which they daily bestow much pains. They appear to be amiable and kind hearted, and are said to make good wives and mothers.

A Railroad is about to be built between New Albany and Salem, Ia.

Mr. King, our late servant at the Court of Philippe was in New Orleans on the 29th ultimo.

Four hundred and nineteen troops arrived at New Orleans on the 28th ultimo on their way to fight Monsieur Polk's wars.

It has been decided by Vice Chancellor Sanford, of New York, that where a store has been rented for the regular business of a dry goods jobber, it cannot be used to sell dry goods by auction. He said 'a jobber is defined to be a merchant who buys goods of the importer and sells to the retailer—an auctioneer does not purchase at all, but sells for others; the two kinds of business are widely apart.' He, therefore granted an injunction on the application of the owner of the store, restraining the renter of it from using it for selling dry goods by auction.

The Milwaukee Gazette in noticing the attacks that have been made on General Taylor, says: "As to Taylor's 'Generalship,' we take it that the man who has won every battle he ever fought, against civilized savage foes, in the war of 1812, in the Florida campaigns, and now in Mexico, and who has crowned a long list of triumphs by the hardest fight and most brilliant victory known in American history, has earned a 'certificate of character' which is proof against any and every attempt at criticism, censure, or defamation."

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At the recent term of the Supreme Court of Missouri, it was ruled that where

A purchases land of B, and to defraud his creditors, has the title made to C and D, without notice of the fraud, acquires title under C, and before the deed to D is recorded, the land is sold by the sheriff under an execution against A, and the deed of the sheriff is recorded.

1. That the registry of the sheriff's deed is not notice to D of the fraud.

2. The registry of a deed is only notice to after purchasers from the same grantor.

Two men of a company of Oregon emigrants have returned to Burlington, Iowa, and report they were the only ones who escaped from the massacre of their party by those Ishmaelites, the Mormons, whom they encountered on the route beyond the settlements. All the property and money of the company fell into the hands of the predators and murderers.

A Whig correspondent of the last Richmond Whig quotes the following sentiment as Whig doctrine,

"For just experience tells, in every soil, That those that think must govern those that toil."

We must enter our solemn dissent to any such sentiment. It is not Whig doctrine in any sense. It is high tory doctrine. It is the principle upon which our opponents now in power act, while they profess the contrary.—higs hold, that, those who toil are capable of governing themselves and doing their own thinking.

An arrival at St. Louis from the upper Missouri reports that the Fur Traders did well last winter. Eleven hundred robes are on their way down. The Indians were troublesome. Heavy snows covered the vast plains of the Northwest during the whole winter, and a great flood is expected in the Missouri this month. The Pawnees and Sioux are at war. The hunters met large trains of Mormons on Ketchum's Fork, armed with artillery.

A few days since at Rochester, a butcher in dressing a bullock, found a sail maker's needle sunk into the heart of the animal. The heart was a little inflamed, but the animal was healthy. If this be true, Lee's recent discovery that the heart is a mass of nerves becomes doubtful.

Thirty sea-going vessels were cleared on the 28th ultimo at New Orleans. That will give some idea of the trade of that city.

A general order has been received by Gen. Taylor which requires that all the volunteers shall be discharged in Mexico. Of course.—Give the poor volunteers all the trouble you can, Mr. Polk. Put them to all the expense you can. Their turn will come next—then look out!

The following number of passengers arrived at New York during the month of May, 1847: From Great Britain and Ireland, 17,984; do Hanse Towns, 3,647; do France, 4,358; do Belgium, 1,415; do Holland, 859; do other ports, 342. Total, as entered at the custom house, 28,575.

MARCH REPORT.—The Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company (office No. 11 Wall street, New York) issued during the month of May, 1847, 142 new Policies, viz:	
To Merchants & Traders 44	To Teachers 5
Clocks 10	Ladies 6
Manufacturers 15	Agents, 2
Mechanics 17	Farmers 5
Physicians 7	Sea Captains 4
Clergymen 3	Students 3
Lawyers 4	Public officers 2
Brokers 2	Professor, 1
Innkeepers 3	Other Occupations 12
	104
	38
	104

Number of policies issued in May
ROB. L. PATTERSON, President.
BENI. C. MILLER, Secretary.

J. C. LEWIS, Agent, 7th st., Washington.
HARRY LINDSEY, Physician, corner of C and 4th streets.
June 7—2aw4t

SONS OF TEMPERANCE.

A Special Session of the Grand Division of the District of Columbia will be held in Temperance Hall, on E street, on Tuesday evening, 8th instant, at half-past 7 o'clock.

R. G. CAMPBELL,
Grand Scribe.

New and Cheap Books.

BROOKE, SHILLINGTON & CO.
Corner of Penn. Avenue and 4th street, and Penn. Avenue and 15th street.

RESPECTFULLY call the attention of the reading public to their large and varied collection of cheap Books, Newspapers, &c.

Facts without Fiction—a book for the million; intended to render science useful, the arts productive, and knowledge entertaining.—Price 15 cts.
The Lover's Revenge, a Tale of Domestic Treachery; by Eugene Sue. 12cts.
Life of Gen. Zachary Taylor, and a History of the War in Mexico. 12 1-2 cts.
1844, or the Power of the S. F.; a Tale developing the Secret Action of Parties during the Presidential Campaign of 1844.
Martin the Foundling, complete; by Eugene Sue.
All new books can be had as soon as issued. All the literary papers are to be found at
Brooke, Shillington & Co.'s.

GOODYEAR'S PATENT INSOLUBLE India Rubber Fabrics!!!

M. H. STEVENS (late Fish & Co.) has for sale a great variety of India Rubber Goods; such as Cloaks, Coats, Beds, Harnesses, Saddle Bags, Paper File Holders, Door Springs, &c. &c. In fact, nearly every article made from India Rubber on hand, or procured at two or three days notice.

Also, a full assortment of BLACK & WHITE HATS, of the various fabrics now in vogue.
STEVENSON, (Late Fish & Co.)
Genl's Outfiting Store, No. 1 Brown's Hotel.
June 2 6tf&eol0t

\$1 50 BECK'S. \$1 50
DAGUERREOTYPE ROOMS,
Removed to the corner of 7th street and Penn. avenue, over Stott's Drug Store.
ACCURATE and highly finished Portraits for \$1 50, Groups in proportion.
Post Mortem cases attended to with promptness and certain success at a reasonable advance. A share of the public patronage is most respectfully solicited.
June 1 tf

J. H. B. BECK.
Balt. & Ohio Railroad Co.,
WASHINGTON BRANCH.
On and after this day, 1st instant, the EXTRA TRAIN of Cars will leave at 12 o'clock, M. instead of 12½, as heretofore. The change is made in order to ensure connection with the Boat Line from Baltimore to Philadelphia.
By order:
T. H. PARSONS, Agent.

June 1, 1847. 4t

GREAT BARGAINS!
JUST FROM THE MANUFACTURERS—A large supply of gentlemen's fine Summer Goods, from \$2 to \$3 50.
Ladies' Fine Shippers, from 50 cts. to \$1.
Also,
As large an assortment as can be found in any other store in the city of
Ladies', and Gentlemen's, Misses', Children's, and Boys' Boots, Gaiter Boots, and Shoes, of every description,
As cheap for cash as they can be had in the city, at the
PHILADELPHIA SHOE STORE,
Corner of F and 11th streets, Smith's row.
J. E. FOWLER.
may 31 1m

BON TON HOUSE,
BON TON BOWLING SALOON,
Corner of Pennsylvania and New Jersey Avenues, Capitol Hill.

JAMES CASPARIS has the honor of informing his friends and the public generally, that his House and Saloon continue open for the accommodation of visitors who desire to wile away a pleasant hour in healthful exercise.
He keeps on hand the best liquors, and is ready to furnish at a moment's notice all the fashionable beverages of the day.
His Reading-room is supplied with all the papers of the city and District.
Gentlemen visiting the Capitol grounds are requested to give him a call.
Just received, a large lot of the best imported SEGARS.
may 31 1m*

"ROUGH AND READY" PANTS.
A few more left, at fifty cents a pair.

Also, running off at auction prices, a good assortment of SUMMER CLOTH, Tweed and Linen Cloths, Satin, Silk, and White Marcellus Vests; Cassimere, Linen, and Gambroon Pants; with Shirts, Suspenders, Drawers, Handkerchiefs, and a variety of Fancy Goods.
WM. B. LEWIS,
Penn. avenue, near 11th street.
may 29 1w

ADAMS & CO.'S EXPRESS.

REMOVAL.
ADAMS & CO. take this method of informing the public, that they have removed their OFFICE from their former place of Business, Elliott's Buildings, to the large and convenient Store-room, three doors below Gaiter's Hotel, Penn. avenue, and a few doors below the Railroad Depot, where they are now more fully prepared to receive and forward all descriptions of packages to the following places:
Boston, Richmond, Cincinnati,
New York, Petersburg, Louisville,
Philadelphia, Pittsburg, St. Louis,
Baltimore, Wheeling, &c. &c. &c.
Adams & Co. will also forward specie and other valuables, and Collect Drafts, Notes, &c., on all the above places at reasonable rates.
G. S. McELFRESH,
Agent.
may 27—eo2m

SEGAR, TOBACCO, AND SNUFF STORE.
Corner Penn. avenue and 1st, three doors west.

THE public are respectfully informed, that by calling at the above named store they can be supplied with a choice selection of Segars, consisting in part as follows, viz:
Cazadores
Principe
La Norma
Rife
Half-Spanish, &c.
Also on hand, a prime lot of
Cheering and Smoking Tobacco, Snuff, &c.
all of which she will sell very low.
may 26 1m

HATS, CAPS, STRAW GOODS, AND WARDROBE ARTICLES.

Gentlemen's Outfiting Store.
M. H. STEVENS, Brown's Hotel, calls the attention of his customers, citizens, and strangers, to the large and elegant assortment of—Long-napped Oregon Beaver Hats, Drab and blue gossamer Summer Hats, Black lustrous Molekin Hats, Do, gossamer and ventilated Casimere Hats, Also, a small assortment of fine Panama, Manila, Straw and Leghorn Hats.
Military and Naval Chapeaux and Undress Caps for the Army and Navy, for every grade of the service, on hand, or made to order.
Wardrobe Articles.
Shirts, Drawers, Gloves, Robes de Chambre, &c. All of which will be sold at reasonable prices.
M. H. STEVENS,
(Late Fish & Co.)
may 22 10tfico

JOHN CONNELLY, CABINET, CHAIR, AND SOFA MANUFACTURER AND UNDERTAKER.
THE subscriber begs leave to return his thanks to his friends and the public generally for the very liberal patronage which they have bestowed on him, and would respectfully inform them that he has on hand a general assortment of Cabinet Furniture, which he will sell very cheap for cash, or approved paper. He is constantly manufacturing all kinds of Furniture of the latest style and most approved pattern; such as—
Mahogany dressing Bureaus
" spring seat Sofas
" rocking and parlor Chairs
" card, centre, and dining Tables
" Wardrobes
" Bedsteads
And, in fact, every thing usually found in a cabinet ware room.

Undertaking.
He is also prepared to attend funerals at the shortest notice and on the most liberal terms; and he is confident that from his long experience in attending funerals, that he will give entire satisfaction to those who may favor him with their patronage.

JOHN CONNELLY,
7th street, between H and I.
may 20 1y

CIRCULARS, etc. &c.
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